CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 507 EVERY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1970 (1961年5月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Closing Address at 5th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

By

Marshal KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, Nov. 14 (KCNA)—The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a closing address at the Nov. 13 session of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Follows the closing address:

(All rise. Comrade Kim Il Sung appears on the rostrum amid thunderous applause, stormy cheers and shouts of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" shaking the hall.)

Comrades!

The historic 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is now winding up its work.

The current Congress was convened under the pulsating circumstances in which the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of our people were gaining further momentum than ever before and proceeded in an atmosphere in which the whole country was seething with high political zeal and revolutionary ardor.

The whole Party and the entire people warmly congratulated the Congress and showed keen interest in the work of the Congress. And all comrades delegates participated in the work of the Congress with sincerity.

The Congress has successfully wound up the discussion about all items on the agenda and carried out its task with credit, amid the great expectation and interest of all our Party members and working people and with the active participation of comrades delegates. **(Thunderous applause.)** We are very satisfied with the whole course and results of the work of the Congress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

I, in the name of the Congress, express deep thanks to comrades delegates and all our Party members and working people who made active efforts to successfully ensure the work of the Congress. **(All rise. Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades! The current Congress summed up the victories and achievements made by our Party and people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work during the period under review.

Our Party has led the people, courageously pulling through manifold difficulties and obstacles in our way, to creditably realize the magnificent programme of socialist construction unrolled by the 4th Congress and thus turned our country into a socialist industrial state. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** In the building of a new, rich and powerful socialist fatherland, we have scaled one more high peak.

Through the struggle for implementing the resolutions of the historic Party Conference on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, we have come to possess self-defence power capable of repulsing any surprise invasion of the imperialists and reliably defending the security of the fatherland and the gains of socialism. **(Loud applause.)**

During the period under review the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people further strengthened, dealing heavy blows at the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and an epochal advance was brought about in the struggle of our people for achieving the unification of the fatherland and bringing earlier the nation-wide victory of the revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The independent, principled foreign policy of the Party has further consolidated the international position of our Party and our country and strengthened the international solidarity with our revolution as never before. **(Loud applause.)**

All these victories and successes we have attained in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are the great victory of the *Juche* idea of our Party and its brilliant embodiment. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Through the tireless struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism we have thoroughly established *Juche* in all fields of the revolution and construction and ensured the overall victory of the *Juche* idea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Congress unanimously confirmed that the *Juche* idea has now become the immovable guiding idea of our Party and noted with satisfaction that the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence has been brilliantly embodied in the political, economic, military and all other fields of the revolution and construction in our country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The *Juche* idea of the Party, Marxist-Leninist ideology, is pervading the whole Party and the unity and cohesion of our Party ranks have been further cemented on a new basis, and the entire people are rallied closer around the Party than ever before. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The 5th Congress of our Party may be called the Congress of the great victory in industrialization, the Congress of an overall victory of the *Juche* idea in the history of our Party and our country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Congress indicated the new orientation and goal of struggle and put forth the grandiose tasks of the Six-Year Plan before our people.

The tasks put forth by the Congress are a militant programme for achieving the complete victory of socialism and bringing earlier the nation-wide victory of our revolution. **(Loud applause.)**

When this new programme is carried into effect, our country will become a developed socialist state with a more powerful economic

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Great Leader of Workers' Party of Korea and 40 Million Korean People

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Elected General Secretary of Central Committee of WPK

PYONGYANG, Nov. 14 (KCNA)—At the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party were elected, and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party at the First Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Party.

When it was announced that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, had been elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, the entire delegates and the observers rose all at once and sent up thunderous cheers and stormy applause for a long while, loudly shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!"

The attendants of the Congress firmly resolved to struggle with all devotion, together with the entire Party members and the people, for a new victory of our revolution along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and remain faithful to the Leader forever, rallied close around him.

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(Continued from page 1)

might and military potentials, our revolutionary force will grow and strengthen into an invincible one and our life will become more affluent and cultured in all fields. **(Loud applause.)**

The implementation of this programme will more powerfully inspire and stimulate the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and open a decisive phase in realizing the independent unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades!

In the past period we attained truly great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. But our cause has not yet been brought to completion and we are still on the road of revolution and construction.

We should continue to vigorously advance toward a new victory, not resting content with victory or yielding to difficulties. **(Loud applause.)**

As those struggling for revolution, we should always live in a revolutionary trait of life. All our Party members and working people should continue to struggle in a strained and mobilized posture and dash forward at a faster tempo, with great hope for a brighter morrow and confidence in victory, to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the Party Congress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In implementing the resolutions of the Party Congress, it is necessary for us first of all to strengthen the Party and firmly build up the revolutionary ranks. The unitary ideological system should be thoroughly established in the Party, and, on this basis, the unity of the Party ranks in ideology and will should be firmly ensured and the masses of the people be rallied closer around the Party. **(Loud applause.)**

The ideological revolution should be stepped up to train all the working people as ardent revolutionaries and true builders of socialism and communism and further expedite the course of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. **(Loud applause.)**

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task facing us today. We should wage a vigorous struggle in all fields of the national economy to carry out ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan put forth by the Party Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

All the Party members and working people should assiduously study science and technology and devote all their energy and talent to socialist construction. All should courageously break through every obstacle and difficulty lying in socialist construction and make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance in Chollima spirit, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. **(Loud applause.)**

In this way we should successfully carry out the Six-Year Plan, thereby consolidating and developing the achievements in industrialization, solidifying still further the material and technical foundations of socialism and freeing the working people from hard and arduous labour in all the domains of the national economy. **(Loud applause.)**

We should continue to devote great force to reinforcing defence capacity along with socialist economic construction and make full preparations to cope with a war.

The whole Party and the entire people should repudiate a pacifistic mood and the revisionist tendency of fearing a war and thoroughly arm themselves with the militant mettle and revolutionary spirit to fight the enemy valiantly if he dare to attack us with force of arms. **(Loud applause.)**

The self-defensive military line of the Party should be thoroughly carried through so that the all-people and all-nation defence system can be established more firmly and the whole country be turned into an impregnable fortress. **(Loud applause.)**

By intensifying the struggle for increased production and economy in all the domains and all the units, we should secure more material reserves and make preparations for satisfactorily ensuring war-time production.

It is true that the tasks confronting us are arduous and huge and our struggle remains tough. There will still be a lot of difficulties in the way of our advance and we will have to undergo trials.

But we have all the conditions and possibilities for overcoming all these difficulties and trials and winning a new victory.

The lines and policies of our Party are correct and they light the path ahead of us. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our people trust the Party and are firmly united around it and are vigorously fighting on, going through fire and water, along the road indicated by the Party. **(Loud applause.)**

Our revolutionary cause is just and we enjoy active support and encouragement from the revolutionary people of the whole world. **(Loud applause.)**

Our victory is certain as long as there are for us the wise leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the inexhaustible strength of the people rallied close around it and international support and encouragement. **(Thunderous applause.)** No force on earth can ever bar the triumphant advance of our Party and people. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades! The Congress unanimously elected a new Central Committee. On behalf of the new Central Committee, I express deep gratitude to comrades delegates for their deep trust. **(All rise. Prolonged loud applause.)**

The newly elected Central Committee is confronted with a great responsibility and heavy tasks.

I firmly believe that the new Central Committee will live up to the deep trust expressed by the Congress by successfully carrying out the resolutions of the Congress and struggling more vigorously for the final victory of our revolutionary cause. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades! Our Congress has been held amid warm congratulations of fraternal Parties and our friends in the world.

A large number of Communist and Workers' Parties, the ruling parties of new-born independent countries and revolutionary organizations of many countries of the world have sent kind messages and telegrams of congratulations to our Congress. This makes us very happy and greatly inspires us. **(Loud applause.)**

I, in the name of this Congress and our entire Party members, express thanks to the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, the ruling parties of new-born independent countries and revolutionary organizations of all the countries which have sent messages and telegrams of congratulations to the Congress. **(Loud applause.)**

I, in the name of the Congress, extend greetings to the working class and revolutionary people throughout the world for rendering support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of our people and wish them greater success in their struggle. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The delegates of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan attended our Congress and warmly congratulated the Congress and encouraged us.

I, in the name of the Congress, express thanks to the delegates of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification who congratulated our Congress and, through them, to the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification and extend warm encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are fighting valiantly for freedom, liberation and the unification of the fatherland, not yielding to the fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

I also express thanks to the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which attended our Congress and, through it, to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and convey greetings to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who are fighting valiantly for the national rights and the unification of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades!

After the Congress, comrades delegates will return to their posts and enter upon a new struggle for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress. You who represented all our Party members, and workers, peasants and working intellectuals at this Congress, bear a particulary heavy responsibility in the struggle for fulfilling the resolutions of the Congress.

I firmly believe that you comrades will in the future, too, as in the past, staunchly defend and carry through to the last the lines and policies of the Party, firmly arm the Party members and working people with the unitary ideology of the Party and organize and mobilize them, thereby making an active contribution to pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

All should advance energetically, rallied close around the Central Committee of the Party, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of our Party, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and thereby accelerate the nation-wide victory of the revolution and win the complete victory of socialism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Wishing the attendants of the Congress and our entire Party members and working people great success in their future work for carrying out the resolutions of the Congress, I declare the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea closed. **(All rise and break into thunderous applause and shout "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" for a long while.)**

Historic 5th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea Closes

The 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which had been opened amidst the elevated political enthusiasm of the entire Party members and working people and the warm congratulations of all the Korean people and the revolutionary people the world over, closed on Nov. 13 upon successful fulfilment of its tasks.

Comrade Kim Il presided over the session.

The Congress unanimously adopted a decision on approving the proposal for partially amending and supplementing some articles of the present rules of the WPK to suit the new circumstances and adopting the draft of the revised rules of the Party submitted to the Congress as the rules of the WPK.

Next, elections to the central leading organs of the Party took place at the Congress. The elections were held by secret ballot.

When the elections were over, the result of the election of the members of the Central Committee of the Party was first made public.

When it was announced that the entire delegates, with sentiments of loyalty, had unanimously voted for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement and the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, the attendants of the Congress all rose and broke into stormy applause and cheers that rocked the hall, loudly shouting all at once "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!"

Then it was announced at the session that all the candidates for members of the Central Committee of the Party had been elected Members of the Central Committee of the Party with unanimous vote.

It was also announced at the session that the candidates for alternate members of the Central Committee of the Party had all been elected Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party with unanimous vote.

And at the session, it was announced that the candidates for the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party had been unanimously elected Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

The result of the First Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Party was announced at the Congress, stirring up great emotion and excitement among all its attendants.

When it was announced that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement and the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, had been elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, the entire delegates to the Congress and the observers all rose and loudly shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!" with overwhelming joy and emotion.

Then the result of the election of the Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party was made public.

And the result of the election of the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party was made public and the organization of the Secretariat was announced.

It was announced at the session that the directors of the departments of the Central Committee of the Party and the responsible editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun had been appointed at the First Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Party.

Then the result of the election of the Members of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and its Chairman and vice-Chairman was announced.

The result of the election of the Chairman and vice-Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party which had takgn place at the First Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Auditing Commission of the Party was made public.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, made the closing address. (See page 1)

When the closing address was over, the entire attendants of the Congress rose again all at once and sent up stormy applause and rousing cheers, shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" (KCNA)

Central Leading Bodies of Workers' Party of Korea Elected

PYONGYANG, Nov. 14 (KCNA)—The 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea elected on the 13th of November 117 Members of the Central Committee of the Party and 55 Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party.

The First Plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Party elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party.

Follows their list:

General Secretary of the Party Central Committee:

KIM IL SUNG

Members of the Political Committee of The Party Central Committee:

KIM IL SUNG,

Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Kim Yong Ju, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su.

Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee:

Hyon Mu Gwang, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Man Gum.

Secretaries of the Party Central Committee:

Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Yong Ju, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop.

The Plenum also elected Chairman, vice-Chairman and members of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party—seven in all. Comrade Kim Ryo Jung was elected Chairman.

Meanwhile, the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea elected 15 Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party. The First Plenum of the 5th Central Auditing Commission of the Party elected Comrade Kim Se Hwal Chairman.

5th Congress of WPK Flooded with Congratulatory Messages and Telegrams from Fraternal Parties and Revolutionary Organizations of Various Countries

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Telegrams greeting the 5th Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Congress of the Party from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party.

The telegrams of greetings read:

THE 5TH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the convening of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends, on behalf of the entire membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people, the warmest fraternal greetings to the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and, through the Congress, to the entire membership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea founded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, is the organizer and leader guiding the Korean people to victory of the revolution. Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people, holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, have won brilliant victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and made a significant contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over.

The Workers' Party of Korea, leading the Korean people, has realized socialist revolution and is carrying out socialist construction. Since the 4th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the industrious and valiant Korean people, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggle and working hard, will successfully fulfil the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy this year and have achieved great successes in socialist economic construction and national defence upbuilding.

The convening of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will certainly further inspire the heroic Korean people to score greater victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys and to bring about a new high tide in socialist construction.

The current international situation is excellent. U.S. imperialism has suffered a heavy blow in its aggression on Asia and the rest of the world. But unreconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism is still making a death-bed struggle. U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying South Korea and frantically pursuing the policies of aggression and war.

Revived Japanese militarism is actively joining U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Korea, vainly attempting to renew its pipe dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their patriotic just struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism, and in defence of the independence and for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours connected by the same mountains and rivers. For a long time, our two Parties and two peoples have always been close comrades-in-arms sharing life and death, weal and woe. This militant friendship and revolutionary unity of ours are founded on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, have grown in the course of protracted struggle against our common enemies, are cemented in blood, and will be everlasting. We are deeply convinced that in face of the staunch militant unity of our two Parties and two peoples, the aggression and military adventure of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism against our two countries are doomed to failure.

The Communist Party of China wholeheartedly wishes your Congress full success!

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people!

Long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

November 1, 1970

THE 5TH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

Dear comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and to all the Korean Communists.

The Workers' Party is holding its Congress amid the high political and labour upsurge of the people unfolding an extensive movement to greet this important event in the life of the Party and the country with new successes in socialist construction. The Congress will sum up the achievements that the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Central Committee have made in the great, creative work in the period since the 4th Congress of the Party, and put forth new goals on the road of socialist development.

The achievements made by People's Korea in the building of a new life convincingly show that socialism opens a broad road for the rapid development of productive forces, the inspiring creative labour, the efflorescence of culture and the improvement of the well-being of the working people.

The Soviet Communists and all the Soviet people, educated in the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, cherish the feelings of fraternal solidarity and genuine friendship toward the Korean people who are waging the righteous struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and give the Korean people the possibility to settle by themselves peacefully the destiny of their nation without interference of outside forces.

The world socialist system, the main bulwark of the anti-imperialist struggle and the main revolutionary force of the present times, is a powerful force checking the aggressive ambition of imperialism. The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the international communist movement and all the forces struggling for social and national emancipation is a reliable basis of success in the struggle against imperialism and for the materialization of the great Marxist-Leninist ideas.

We wish the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people new success in socialist construction and in the cause of the peaceful unification of the country.

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of the Korean people!

Long live the invincible friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist doctrine!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Moscow

November 2, 1970

THE 5TH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

On behalf of the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese working class and people, we wish to convey to the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and through the Congress to all members of the Party and working class and fraternal people of Korea our warmest congratulations and wishes of brilliant success for the Congress.

Since its foundation, the glorious Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung has led the Korean people to defeat the extremely brutal war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and win great victories in the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and in the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in national construction at the "Chollima" speed, the Korean people have recorded splendid successes in the carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan of national economic development and in the struggle for the unification of the country.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a prosperous and powerful socialist country endowed with a developed industry and agriculture, a mighty national defence and an advanced culture, science and technology and an ever higher living standard of the people. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the steady base of the revolution of the whole Korea and a reliable outpost of the socialist camp in the East.

The growth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has unceasingly heightened its role on the international arena contributing to the reinforcement of the socialist camp, encouraging the national liberation movement and contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the great achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all fields and consider these as their own victories.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to revive Japanese militarism and fostering the Pak Jung Hi traitorous henchmen with a view to turning South Korea into a U.S. neo-colony and military base and feverishly preparing a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With their glorious revolutionary tradition, the Korean people who are persisting in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppets, will certainly foil every manoeuvre of the enemy and advance to the liberation of the South and the unification of their fatherland.

Dear comrades,

At present, in spite of ignominious failure in the war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is feverishly carrying out its "Vietnamization" of the war policy in an attempt to prolong the war of aggression in South Vietnam, at the same time intensifying its "special war" in Laos, openly invading Cambodia and brazenly expanding the war to Indochina, seriously threatening peace in South-East Asia and the world. On the other hand, they are peddling the so-called "the peace initiative" of Nixon with a view to legalizing the occupation by the U.S. aggressors and forcing the Indochinese peoples to lay down their arms. The Vietnamese people as well as the Laos and Cambodian peoples resolutely reject the so-called "new peace initiative" of Nixon. Together they will strengthen solidarity to persist and step up their fight till final victory.

The Vietnamese people rejoice to see that their struggle against the U.S., for national salvation and their socialist building has constantly enjoyed the precious support and assistance of the Party, Government and people of Korea. On this occasion, we wish to extend our profound gratitude to the Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea for their precious support and assistance.

May the fraternal Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the esteemed Leader of the working class and the 40 million Korean people, will carry out victoriously the task laid down by the Congress, win many and still more brilliant achievements in socialist construction and in the struggle for the unification of their fatherland.

May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two Parties and peoples last for ever.

The Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party

Hanoi

October 31, 1970

The messages and telegrams of greetings were sent to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and to the Central Committee of the WPK and its 5th Congress from the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, the ruling parties of new-born independent countries, revolutionary organizations, the "Groups for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung," international organizations, democratic organizations, press and democratic figures, and other organizations of different countries, on the occasion of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, whose names are listed below:

Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

The Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

The Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party

Claude Ernest Ndalla, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party

The Executive Committee of the General Command of the Occupied Arabs Gulf People's Liberation Front

Dr. Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement

The members of the "Malian Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"

P. Sundarayya, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma

The Central Committee of the Thai Communist Party

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Tawahi Branch Aden, of the National Federation of Students of Yemen

William Aniche Mohan Thampi, entrusted by the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Berlin

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party

Colin Da Silva, Co-Secretary of the Bandarawella Branch of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association

John Gollan, General Secretary of the British Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party

The Black Panther Party of the U.S.A.

The members of the "Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Unification of Korea" in the Union of Burma

Kurt Buchmann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany

The Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party

The members of the Congo "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung"

The Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association

The members of the "Group for Study of Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in Czechoslovakia

The Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party

Aarne Saarinen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party

Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party

C.H. Hermansson, Chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden

M. Bilner, General Secretary o. the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel

L. Chandrasoon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Mauritius Communist Party and Jean Allen Langasami, its General Secretary

(Continued on page 4)

On Six-Year(1971-1976)Plan for Development Of National Economy of DPR of Korea

By Kim Il,

First Vice-Premier of Cabinet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Gist)

PYONGYANG, Nov. 10 (KCNA)—At the November 9 session of the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il, First vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a report on the 3rd item of the agenda—"On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The report comprises two parts under the headings "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan" and "On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of the National Economy," with the second part consisting of chapters respectively captioned "Basic Tasks of the Six-Year Plan," "Tasks for Each Branch of the National Economy," "For the Successful Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan," etc.

Comrade Kim Il began the report by emphasizing that in the past nine years since the 4th Congress of our Party, our people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, had brought about historic changes which our ancestors could not effect even in centuries, and scaled another high eminence in their onward movement towards socialism and communism.

In the first part of the report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan" the reporter stated that the Seven-Year Plan, the magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth at the 4th Congress of our Party, has been fulfilled successfully. The greatest victory won in socialist economic construction during the period under review is the conversion of our country from an industrial-agricultural state into a socialist industrial state as a result of the realization of socialist industrialization, he stressed, and went on:

In the period of the Seven-Year Plan industry has developed at a very fast tempo on the basis of the already laid foundations of an independent national industry, and the struggle for building a modern industry in our country has yielded a brilliant fruit. Thanks to the overfulfilment of the tasks set by the Party Congress before industry, this year gross industrial output value will be 3.3 times as great as in 1960, with a 3.7-fold increase in the production of the means of production and a 2.8-fold growth in the production of consumer goods. This means that industrial production has grown at a high rate of 12.8 per cent annually over the 10 years from 1961 to 1970. Now the industry of our country turns out in one year more goods than in the whole period of the Five-Year Plan, and it now makes only in 12 days as much products as turned out in the pre-liberation year 1944.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that during the Seven-Year Plan **"an important task before us is, first of all, to fill in the deficiencies in heavy industry, put flesh on its skeleton and further expand its base."**

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, our Party saw to it, first of all, that work was pushed ahead energetically to improve and reinforce the key branches of heavy industry, such as the metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, fuel, power and building-materials, and thereby perfect their inner-structures further still. At the same time, the construction of heavy industry was carried out on a large scale to further expand and consolidate its base.

Thus, in the Seven-Year Plan period our heavy industry has expanded and developed into a fully-equipped heavy industry furnished in the main with everything needed, and its power has been strengthened incomparably.

He went on to say:

Adhering firmly to the policy of building thermo-power plants along with large-scale hydro-power stations, the Party energetically pushed forward the work of expanding and strengthening the country's power base, with the result that the total generating capacity of our country increased 1.8 times in the years 1961-1969. Our power industry will produce 16,500,000,000 kwh of electricity this year. Particularly, the thermal power-generating capacity rose swiftly to grow 11 times in the years 1961-1969, so that the one-sidedness of our country's power industry which relied exclusively on hydraulic power has been eliminated and the country's power base has been strengthened qualitatively.

With the development of the mining industry, the output of coal and various minerals grew rapidly and the coal height of the Seven-Year Plan was attained already in 1968, he said.

Referring to the big successes achieved in the iron industry during the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the reporter stressed:

Particularly, the building in our country of a solid independent iron-producing base is the greatest result scored during the period under review in the struggle for the consolidation of the independence of our industry.

Referring to the advancement of the engineering industry, the reporter emphasized:

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, our engineering industry newly produced large-size machinery and equipment and heavy machines such as 6,000-ton presses, 25-ton heavy-duty lorries, 75 h.p. tractors, large-size vessels of up to 5,000-ton class, 100,000 kva transformers, diesel locomotives and large-size boilers, and produced and supplied aggregate plants to more than 100 modern factories and enterprises such as power stations, metallurgical and chemical factories.

The reporter stressed: the founding of a mighty machine-building industry of our own is the greatest victory which our people have won under the correct leadership of the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Pointing out that big successes have also been registered in the development of the chemical industry, the reporter said: last year compared with 1960 the production of chemical fibres was 2.4 times and the output of synthetic resins 40 times and the output of chemical fertilizers grew sharply. A number of agricultural chemicals factories have been built; a branch for producing tires has been newly created; and the first-stage construction of a giant oil-processing plant has made full-scale headway.

He went on to say: the production of various medicaments grew more than four times and the output of medical appliances 7.4 times between 1961 and 1969, so that the demands for medicine of popular use and ordinary medical appliances could be met by home production.

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The National Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of Burundi University

Nicolas Chaoui, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party

Jakub Demir, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey

Narciso Isaconde, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Dominica

The Central Committee of the South-west African People's Organization

The Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union

The "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Damascus

The Committee of the "Group for Study of History of Revolutionary Struggle and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin American students studying in Poland

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Somali Democratic Youth Organization in Aden

Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States

Franz Muhri, Chairman, and Erwin Scharf, Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party

E. Papaioannou, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus

Jean Vincent, National Secretary on behalf of the Swiss Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party

Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea

Aniceto Rodriguez, General Secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party

Alfred Nzo, Secretary General of the South African National Congress

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Zambian University

The members of the "Group for Study of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Dominican students studying in Bulgaria

The members of the "Revolutionary Group for Study of the Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader of the Revolution" in Lebanon

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of youths and students in Bir Ahmad district, First Province, the People's Republic of Southern Yemen

P. Nagulesa, General Secretary, of the "Group for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Law College of Ceylon

Ali Yata, General Secretary of the Liberation and Socialist Party of Morocco

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of South Africa

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal

Max Reimann, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party

Gildo Gasperoni, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique

The National Committee of the Australian Communist Party

The Guidance Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin

Jusuf Adjitorop, head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia

Janet Jagan, General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guiana

Marc Drumaux, Chairman of the Belgian Communist Party

Moktar Ould Daddah, General Secretary of the People's Party of Mauritania

Abdul Fattah Ismail, General Secretary of the Organization of the National Front of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen

Hashim Imbita, National Executive Secretary of the Tanganyika African National Union

Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party

Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Supreme Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces

James Robert Chikerema, Acting President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union

The Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique

Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands

The General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

Antonio Kubillo, General Secretary of the Movement for National Self-Determination and Independence of Canary Islands

Jusef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization

Heled Mohiedin, General Secretary of the National Peace Council of the United Arab Republic

Shafik Arashidat, General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers Union

The Ceylonese Peace Council

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students studying in Romania

Boma Dwe, Chief of the "Group for Scientific Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma

The "Group for Study of History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students studying in Poland

P.O. Kanzoli Bital, Chief of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Burundi students

The "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Occupied West Somalia Liberation Front

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of students of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, Mozambique Liberation Front and African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, studying in Havana

Hussein Abdul Bali, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of Works of Marshal Kim Il Sung" of Small Aden Workers' Settlement of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen

Abdoulaye Sow, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali

Aziz, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Ceylon

The Youth Front of the Ceylonese People's Revolution

The Islamic Youth Union of Ceylon

Robelt Arnot, vice-Chairman and General Secretary of the British Youth Action Council

Thakin Lwin, Ex-Chairman of the Burmese Trade Unions of the Union of Burma

Kopiasate, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of African Students in Poland

Abdul Aziz Shemuran, Representative of the Bahrein Freedom Fighters' Party in Damascus

Yoshio Nishitani, President of "Miraisha," publishing house of Japan

Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Abdul Karim Mekki, Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ali Oudeme, Procurator General of the Supreme Procurators Office of the Republic of Mali

Demba Dialo, Malian lawyer

Bijayaral Sresto, Chairman of the Management Committee of the Hiraniya Library of Nepal

H.M.P. Mohiedin, Organizing Secretary of the Ceylonese National Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of the South KoreanPeople

Anwar Abdal Rahman, General Secretary of the Palestine Solidarity Committee for Support to the Struggle of the Korean People for Driving the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops out of South Korea and Achieving the Unification of the Fatherland

The West German Committee for Support to the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the South Korean People

Attendants of a meeting organized by the Tawai sub-branch of the Southern Yemeni Branch of the National Union of Yemeni Students celebrating the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Attendants of a lecture meeting celebrating the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea organized by the Kuliapitia Branch of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association

Employees of the "Sanchaung" Auto Repair Shop in Rangoon of the Union of Burma

U Hla Gyaw, a lawyer of the Union of Burma

Employees of the "Ahlone" Auto Repair Factory in Rangoon of the Union of Burma

The members of the "Group for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in the Sudan

The Youth Workers' Liberation Union in the Philadelphia College of Law in Pennsylvania of the United States

The Japan-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation

Sudanese doctor Misshalo

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Referring to the development of the building-materials industry, the reporter pointed out: in our country the cement production capacity has reached five million tons and the base of metal building-materials production has been expanded and the branch of plastic building-materials production newly established.

In forestry the timber output envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan has been overfulfilled, he noted.

Then the reporter referred to the successes in the development of light industry.

In pursuance of the policy of developing the industry under central authority and local industry in parallel set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the existing light industrial plants have been rebuilt and expanded on a new technical basis and a large number of modern light industrial factories built and, in particular, the technical reconstruction of local industry has been successfully carried out, he emphasized. Our country will produce this year 400 million meters of various high-quality fabrics, the reporter added.

Pointing to the big progress in the development of fisheries, the reporter stressed that there had been built up the firm base for extensive pelagic fisheries.

The reporter went on to say:

A major success scored in industrial construction during the period under review is the further consolidation of the independence of industry. The Party has achieved a great victory in this field by closely linking the struggle for all-round industrialization with the struggle for establishing an independent industrial system. During the period under review, our industry turned into an industry full of vitality and firmly based on an independent system, an industry that has been equipped with new techniques, has a solid raw material base of its own and a harmonious departmental structure and can meet on its own the demands for all kinds of industrial products needed in the country's economic development and the people's livelihood. Thus, our country, once a colonial agrarian country far removed from modern technical civilization, has become a socialist industrial state with a modern, independent industry.

The historic task of industrialization in our country has been carried out thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our Party and people unswervingly along the one road of victory, and to the heroic struggle of the popular masses rallied closely around the Party and the Leader, the reporter emphasized, and continued:

The brilliant Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to leading our backward country into the ranks of the advanced countries at the earliest possible date, set forth the task of industrialization in good time upon the termination of the postwar rehabilitation period and clearly indicated the most correct line of industrialization based on a scientific analysis of the objective realities of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced a wise policy for the rapid building of a modern industry but also, standing in the van of socialist construction, masterly and energetically led the whole Party and people to carry it out.

As a result, the complex task of building a modern industry which had taken capitalist countries a whole century or even a few centuries was successfully carried out in our country in a very short space of time.

Emphasizing that we had laid the solid material and technical foundations of socialism with the accomplishment of socialist industrialization, the reporter said: the development of a modern industry on a large scale has made it possible further to strengthen the leading role of the property of the whole people in the development of the economy of the country and the revolutionary part of the working class in social life by expanding and consolidating the property of the whole people and markedly expanding the ranks of workers and, with the carrying out of industrialization the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been built up still more reliably, and powerful material force has been prepared for giving a strong support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and for meeting the great revolutionary event of national unification in full readiness.

Then, the reporter proceeded to review the brilliant results of socialist rural construction.

He said:

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, **"the central task confronting the rural economy in the Seven-Year Plan period"** was **"to realize mechanization of agriculture and further increase its production by promoting technical reconstruction."**

By vigorously stepping up the rural technical revolution, whose main contents are irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification, along the road illumined by the 4th Congress of the Party and by **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country,"** the great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme, authored by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party has put an end to the technical backwardness of agriculture which was a historic heritage, and has placed our rural economy on the basis of modern science and technology in the main.

Great efforts were continuously devoted to irrigation which had been completed in the main already during the Five-Year Plan, and the capacity of reservoirs increased 1.5 times and the water-lifting capacity 3.2 times between 1961 and 1969, the reporter said. Thus, he stressed, paddy-field irrigation has been completed and even dry-field irrigation introduced in no small measure.

As a result, during the period under review a perfect irrigation system was established in our country that makes it possible to prevent any damage of floods or drought and always ensure a rich and stable crop harvest in agricultural production, he emphasized.

He said:

Between 1961 and 1969 the total amount of mechanized work in agriculture in terms of total ploughed acreage increased 2.6 times, the ploughing and harrowing of paddy and non-paddy fields have been mechanized in plain areas, the thrashing work mechanized in all parts of the country, and the problem of mechanizing hauling operations, one of the most difficult and labour-consuming work in our countryside, has been solved in the main.

The reporter continued:

The completion of rural electrification is one of the great successes achieved in the technical revolution in the countryside. Electricity has been laid on in all rural *ri* of the country, even in all the villages on the islands off the mainland and in the isolated farm houses in remote mountain regions. The reporter said: the amount of chemical fertilizers used last year was 3.2 times that of 1960, and the application of agricultural chemicals increased more than 3.3 times between 1961 and 1969.

Rich grain harvests have been gathered in every year thanks to active promotion of the rural technical revolution in spite of extremely adverse weather that continued for a number of years, the reporter noted, and stressed: the problem of food has been solved completely in our country.

He said that besides grain, the production of vegetables made rapid development and industrial crop production, too, increased markedly, and fruit production last year was double that in 1960. A great progress has also been made in livestock farming, he noted, and emphasized: particularly, an up-to-date poultry-farming base has been built up, which can annually produce more than 700 million eggs and an enormous quantity of chicken by industrial methods.

He said: the agricultural tax in kind has been completely abolished and all the productive capital construction and building of modern houses in the countryside have been carried out at state expense. In the years 1961-1969, a huge amount of funds accounting for 20 per cent of the total state investments in capital construction was appropriated for rural construction.

The brilliant successes achieved in the building of a socialist countryside over the past years, clearly show that we are advancing with firm step along the most correct road towards the final solution of the rural question under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the reporter declared with emphasis.

Referring to the achievements made in transport, the reporter pointed out: particularly the Party waged an energetic struggle in railway transport for realizing railway electrification during the Seven-Year Plan. As a result, the total length of electrified railways increased more than six times, and the share of electric traction in the railway haulage rose from 12 per cent in 1960 to 55 per cent in 1969.

A considerable length of new railway lines have been laid, and new bases of rolling stock production built, with the result that last year the total locomotive haulage increased over two times as against 1960.

In the field of communications, the reporter pointed out, the telegraph and telephone networks have been extended; people not only in towns but in all farm villages have radio sets, and in many districts people have become able to look in on television.

The reporter reviewed the great achievements of the cultural revolution. Stressing that the greatest success scored in popular education during the period under review was the introduction of nine-year universal compulsory technical education, he said: the number of pupils receiving nine-year compulsory technical education reaches 3,200,000 this year. In our country over 200,000 students are now studying in 129 universities and colleges and nearly 500 higher technical schools, and nearly 400,000 technicians and specialists were newly trained during the period under review.

He stressed:

All the modern factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and scientific and cultural institutions in our country are now managed excellently by our technicians and specialists, and this is one of the greatest achievements registered in the building of a socialist society.

Referring to the education and upbringing of pre-school children, he emphasized: our country has become one of the most advanced countries in implementing the communist policy of rearing children at state and public expenses.

With regard to the successes scored in the field of science, the reporter declared:

The scientists and technicians, true to the Party's *Juche*-motivated policy on science and technology, have achieved great results in their strivings for the solution of scientific and technical problems arising in the socialist industrialization of our country and the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Passing to the achievements in literature and art, the reporter said:

Especially, the Monument to the Victory of the Pochonbo Battle has been built, a great immortal monument which will transmit to posterity the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great Leader of the revolution; a Revolution Museum has been constructed; revolutionary battle sites have been readjusted; and halls dedicated to historic relics erected. They greatly contribute to the working-classization and revolutionization of the whole society.

Referring to the improvement of the people's livelihood, he stated:

During the Seven-Year Plan, the wages of the workers and office employees and of teachers in the domain of common education rose. And this was followed in September this year by another wage lift, a 31.5 per cent rise on an average, for all the workers, technicians and office employees. From 1961 to 1968 the per-peasant household distribution increased 1.8 times in grain and twice in money.

The prices of daily necessities have been lowered and various service charges reduced sharply.

In the years 1961-1969, modern dwelling houses for 800,000 families were newly committed to the occupation by working people both in urban and rural areas. The appropriations for social and cultural services in 1969 were 2.1 times greater than in 1960, and the scale of additional benefits granted by the state in this period was, in the case of workers and office employees, nearly equal to the amount of their total wages and, for the peasants, approximately 50 per cent of their monetary earnings.

The reporter continued:

The period under review has witnessed further advance in public health services. Last year, as compared with 1960, the number of hospitals and clinics was 1.3 times and doctors and assistant doctors, three times; now preparations are briskly progressing for going over to overall section-doctor system.

The life span of people in our country is over 26 years longer than before liberation.

The reporter stressed that the epochal victory and immortal achievements attained by our Party and our people in the revolution and construction in the period under review are a great victory of the ever-victorious revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist in our times, and a shining fruition of his outstanding and experienced leadership.

The reporter said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, founded the great Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method by developing in depth to suit the present conditions the traditional revolutionary mass line which he had shaped and perfected in person in the course of leading our revolution along the one road of victory for over 40 years, and established the Taean work system, the new agricultural guidance system and the system of unified and detailed planning by embodying them in economic management.

The overall establishment of the socialist economic management system founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the revolution, is an important factor for the development of production at immensely high rate in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

In the second part of the report—"On the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of the National Economy," Comrade Kim Il first described the Six-Year Plan as a great programme of economic construction for taking giant strides forward on the way to the complete victory of socialism.

Touching upon the basic task of the Six-Year Plan, the reporter quoted the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane."**

He remarked:

To rapidly develop the production of industry and agriculture by making the best use of the existing economic foundations and productive potentialities is the central task in economic construction at present, and to free the working people from arduous labour by energetically promoting the technical revolution is a major task on which we have to put emphasis in the plan period.

It is the three major tasks of the technical revolution facing us to liquidate the distinctions between heavy and light labour, narrow down the gap between industrial and agricultural labour and relieve the women from the household chores.

The reporter proceeded on to the tasks set before different branches of the national economy.

The central task of industry, he said, is to perfect the inner-structure of its branches and further strengthen its *Juche* character. This constitutes not only a pressing task for bringing into fullest play the might of the modern industry built in our country, but also an essential condition for quickly developing industry and the national economy as a whole on a stable basis in conformity to the requirements of the development of our revolution under the conditions that the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists have become more aggravated and the situation is very complex and tense.

All the industrial sections will be converted into ones thoroughly *Juche*-oriented and at least more than 60 to 70 per cent self-reliant with regard to raw materials. Between 1971 and 1976, gross industrial output value will grow 2.2 times, with a 2.3-fold increase in the production of the means of production and a two-fold increase in consumer goods, and in the same period industrial output will grow at a high rate of 14 per cent on an average every year.

Dwelling upon the prospective tasks of heavy industry, the reporter referred first to the power industry.

The production of electricity, he said, will be given definite precedence in the development of the national economy and its output be brought to 28,000,000,000-30,000,000,000 kwh in 1976.

To this end, large hydraulic and thermal power plants will be built extensively and the construction of medium and small power plants, too, will be continued, so that the total generating capacity will exceed nearly 5,000,000 kw in the plan period.

Speaking of the mining industry, the reporter announced that in 1976 coal output would be 50,000,000-53,000,000 tons and mineral output would also increase markedly.

Quoting the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "**What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles—conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work,**" the reporter noted: particularly, coal and ore mines will effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to automation.

The task confronting the domain of metallurgy, the reporter said, is to strengthen the base for producing iron with our domestic fuel, greatly expand the range of assorti-

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ments and standards of rolled steels and further develop the production of secondary metal products, so that the demands of the national economy for iron and steel of different standards are satisfied in full.

The output of pig iron and luppe should reach 3,500,000-3,800,000 tons and steel 3,800,000-4,000,000 tons in 1976; the variety of steel should be greatly widened, its quality improved and the production of alloy steel further boosted to meet the requirements of technical progress in the national economy.

The output of rolled steel should be brought to 2,800,000-3,000,000 tons in 1976, and new facilities for turning out secondary metal products should be built up and their output rapidly raised.

In the non-ferrous metallurgical industry, the production of processed copper, lead and zinc goods should be augmented and a new aluminium plant with a 20,000-ton capacity be built.

All the heat-affected production processes would be automated and gradually switched over to remote control, the reporter emphasized.

Referring to the machine-building industry, he pointed out: the most important task in the Six-Year Plan period is to develop the production of large-size machines on an extensive scale. Aggregate plants for metallurgical, cement and chemical works will be turned out and various kinds of large machinery and equipment including 50,000-kw turbines and generators, 300-h.p. bulldozers be produced in large quantities.

The reporter underscored the need of rapidly developing the electronic industry and the automation-appratus and gauge industry and of turning out 21,000 tractors of various types including 5,000 large tractors and large numbers of dryers, harvesters and diverse trailer farm machines in 1976 for the realization of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

And the output of highly efficient machine tools including various types of special machine tools and automatic and semi-automatic machine tools will reach 27,000 units in 1976, he pointed out.

Touching upon the ship-building industry, the reporter stated: the number of ships to be built during the Six-Year Plan will increase 3.6 times, and factory mother-ships and transports of over-10,000-ton class will be built and engines for large vessels including 3,000-h.p. engines produced at home in the plan period.

The reporter dwelt on the development of the chemical industry.

Pointing to the need of steadily increasing the production of various chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals for the realization of all-round chemicalization of agriculture, he stated that the output of chemical fertilizers would be brought to 2,800,000-3,000,000 tons in 1976.

The production of chemical fibres and synthetic resins, he went on, will be increased still more for further strengthening the raw material base of light industry. In the prospective plan period a new and big-scale base of oil chemical industry will be built to lay new bases for the production of anilon, tetoron and polyethylene resins, and the output of chemical fibres will jump 1.9 times, and synthetic resins three times in the Six-Year Plan period. A synthetic rubber plant should be built and the basic chemical industry be developed in the plan period.

Stressing that the building-materials industry should be developed quickly to fully ensure the vast amount of capital construction as envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, the reporter said: the central and local building-materials industry should be developed in parallel for a rapid increase in the production of various building materials. The production of cement will be raised to more than 7,500,000-8,000,000 tons and magnesia clinker to 1,600,000 tons in 1976.

The reporter proceeded on to give a detailed account of the tasks of light industry.

Touching on the prospective plan of the textile industry, he pointed out: in this field the production of various knit goods and clothes-making should be developed still further with main stress on the improvement of qualitative composition of fibre goods. The output of fabrics in 1976 will grow to 500,000,000-600,000,000 metres, of which more than 50 million metres will be woolen, anilon and tetoron and other fabrics of fine quality.

Putting stress on modernizing the shoe industry, the reporter pointed out that the annual output of various high-quality shoes would reach more than 70,000,000 pairs at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The reporter stated that the paper industry would increase: paper output 1.8 times in the Six-Year Plan period.

Then the reporter referred in detail to the development of the food industry.

He said:

Emphasis will be laid on developing subsidiary and staple food processing. During the Six-Year Plan the production of processed subsidiary foodstuffs will grow 2.6 times, of which processed meat will be 5.9 times and processed vegetables 14.7 times up.

Various high quality daily necessaries will be turned out in larger quantities through fresh innovations in their production, the reporter said. Particularly, the production of electric pots and other kitchen utensils helpful to lessening women's kitchen work and cultural goods should be boosted rapidly.

Stressing that local industry as well as light industry under central authority should be developed in a big way in order to bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods, the reporter spoke of the tasks of local industry in detail.

Referring to the fishing industry, the reporter said that the output of aquatic products will reach 1.6-1.8 million tons in 1976 and the production of processed fish increased sharply.

The reporter underscored the necessity of improving the quality of manufactured goods.

Saying that the improvement of the quality of goods was posed as one of the central tasks for industry during the Six-Year Plan, he laid stress on raising the quality of all industrial products to the world level as early as possible.

The reporter proceeded to touch upon the tasks of the rural economy. He said:

The central task in this field during the Six-Year Plan is to push ahead vigorously with the rural technical revolution and thus make agricultural production highly intensive and free the peasants from arduous labour, along the policy elucidated in **"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country,"** a work of genius by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist.

An important task to be carried on steadfastly in agriculture is to quickly increase grain output: in 1976 total grain output should reach 7-7.5 million tons, of which 3.5 million tons being rice. The technical revolution should be energetically pushed forward in the rural areas and thus agricultural production should be made highly intensive to increase the per-unit-area yield of crops.

Intensive farming requires an extensive carrying out of dry-field irrigation, chemicalization and land amelioration and innovation in the biological realm.

After mentioning the tideland development work which would bring us another 30,000 *chongbo* of arable land and river improvement projects, he passed to the task of introducing comprehensive mechanization in agriculture.

The number of tractors in our country, he said, will be increased to an average of 6.9 per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the near future and comprehensive mechanization will be introduced in 500,000 *chongbo* or more of land by 1976.

Stockbreeding will be modernized and put on an intensive basis to turn out 400,000-500,000 tons of meat, 3,000,000,000 eggs, 60,000 tons of milk and 2,500 tons of wool in 1976.

Referring to the problem of developing fruit growing and sericulture, he said that in 1976 the area under fruit would total 300,000 *chongbo*, fruit output 800,000-1,000,000 tons, and cocoons 40,000 tons.

He also noted that a movement of the entire mass should be unfolded to create vast forests of economic value, particularly forests of oil-bearing trees extensively.

The reporter went over to the question of developing transport and communications. He said: first of all, electrification and dieselization of railways will be continuously pushed forward and railway freight haulage will rise more than 1.7 times in 1976.

He set forth concrete measures for increasing cargo shipment 1.7 times and freight haulage by motor transport 1.8 times in the years 1971-1976.

Bus service will be opened to every rural *ri*, which is one of the measures for strengthening the ties between town and country and narrowing down the gap between them, he added.

Referring to the communications, the reporter said that especially the TV network would cover 90 per cent of the households of the population in 1976.

With regard to capital construction, the reporter remarked:

Huge investments in capital construction greater than the total amount of investments in construction made in the ten years from 1961 to 1970 are envisaged for the Six-Year Plan period, and 78 per cent of the total investments in the state-borne capital construction will be appropriated for productive construction.

Further the reporter dwelt on the tasks confronting the domains of education science and culture.

Quoting the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The most important task in the domain of education is to build up a big contingent of technicians and specialists, a large army of intellectuals of the country,"** the reporter stressed that the training of technicians and specialists should be further stepped up to meet the demands of the rapidly advancing socialist economic construction.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan he continued, all the existing universities and colleges will be expanded, an automation college and many other colleges set up, and the number of higher technical schools largely increased and more working people will be made to receive higher education while working and thus in this period more than 600,000 technicians and specialists will be newly trained. While carrying on the nine-year universal compulsory technical education better and qualitatively, preparations should be made for going over gradually to ten-year compulsory technical education.

Referring to the tasks confronting the domain of science, he said: the urgent scientific and technical problems lying before the sections of the national economy and the scientific and technical problems arising in the strengthening of the independence and *Juche* character of industry should be solved, and great efforts should be directed continuously to the development of technological engineering.

An energetic research work, the reporter stressed, should be conducted continuously to develop the atomic industry with domestic raw materials and by our own techniques, the successes gained in scientific researches on the introduction of radioisotope and radial rays into various branches of the national economy be further expanded, and systematic researches conducted on the great nature-remaking work and the comprehensive utilization of the land. Meanwhile, firm scientific research bases should be laid.

In the realm of literature and art, the reporter said, various cultural establishments should be increased and, at the same time, there should be created more revolutionary works of literature and art which have high ideological contents and artistic value and are suited to the feelings of our people.

He mentioned especially that the present mobile film projection teams would be dissolved and stationary projection equipment provided to all the cooperative farms by 1972.

Referring to the people's livelihood, the reporter quoted the following teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The most important task confronting us at present for a better livelihood for the people is to rapidly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and the peasants in living standards and between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions."**

Then he said that the national income will increase 1.8 times during the new prospective plan period and, accordingly, the average monthly wage scale of the factory and office workers will rise to 90 *won*. The average per-household money income of the cooperative farmers will reach more than 1,800 *won* in 1976, the reporter added. Prices of consumer goods in general will be cut by more than 30 per cent and those of mass consumption goods by more than 50 per cent, and a large amount of funds will be appropriated continuously for popular and communistic measures, among them the outlay for social and cultural services increasing 1.5 times.

He gave a detailed account of improvements in the living conditions of the population to be effected in the Six-Year Plan period. A movement of the entire mass will be unfolded to build dwelling houses for more than 1,000,000 families in town and country, service water supplied to the rural villages and central heating introduced in the towns, he noted and went on:

The system of commodity distribution will be improved so that people can buy necessary goods in the countryside as readily as in towns with no inconvenience, and public welfare services be decisively improved for the rural population.

In the new prospective plan period, the reporter said the number of the collectives in charge of prophylactic work will increase by 10,000, hospital beds 1.4 times, and the number of doctors and assistant doctors will swell markedly so that the section doctor system may be further strengthened.

Then he made reference to some problems arising in the management of the national economy for the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. The Six-Year Plan is a grandiose plan marking an epochal advance in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and a tough plan envisaging a very rapid rate of development in production and construction, but we have every possibility and condition for its successful fulfilment, he noted and continued:

We have an ingenious theory on socialist construction propounded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the clear-cut objectives and orientation of economic construction set forth by him and the most excellent socialist system of economic management created by him.

There is no surer guarantee for victory than the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung is in the van of us and personally leading the struggle of our Party and people for scaling the heights of the Six-Year Plan.

There are also the powerful economic assets already attained and the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the heroic working class and popular masses who have been tempered in the revolutionary struggle and the arduous struggle of economic construction and who are rallied as closely as one around the Party. The point is that the commanding personnel arm themselves firmly with the geat revolutionary ideas and outstanding economic theories of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and embody them in practical life, the reporter declared.

Saying that a basic condition for successful socialist economic construction was to fully meet the requirements of the Taean work system in the guidance of the economy, he made emphatic remarks giving definite precedence to political work in all matters to rouse the masses to action always by Party and political methods and thus bring their creativeness into full play, about the further strengthening of the collective leadership of the Party committee for correct fulfilment of the Party's policy requirements in economic work, and about the further improvement in the planning of the national economy through the proper implementation of the Party's policy on unified and detailed planning.

Pointing out that the most important thing in easing the labour strain through the improvement of labour administration was to carry on the technical revolution energetically in all fields of the national economy, he put forth a number of measures for improving labour administration.

A huge reserve for the growth of production and the betterment of the people's living lies in thoroughly doing away with all kinds of wastage by intensifying the struggle for economy in all domains. To this end, ideological education should be conducted vigorously to make the working people acquire a communist attitude, and, at the same time, control should be further tightened over the management of the state property, the reporter said, and emphatically said:

The Chollima workteam movement should be further developed in depth in conformity to the new circumstances and thus the heightened revolutionary enthusiasm and inexhaustible creative power of the heroic working class and popular masses should be brought into full play to step up socialist construction all the more and scale the lofty heights of the Six-Year Plan with success.

Concluding his report, the reporter emphasized:

When the historic programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is fulfilled, the political independence of the country will be all the more heightened, the material and technical foundations of socialism solidified incomparably, socialist national culture brought into more brilliant bloom and developed and the defences of the country will be fortified as firm as an iron-wall fortress to repel at one stroke the aggression by any enemy. When the great revolutionary programme of socialist construction put forth by the Leader is fulfilled, the northern half of the Republic will be further consolidated politically, economically and militarily as a more invincible base of the Korean revolution, and the nation-wide victory of our revolution and the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland will be all the more accelerated.

The People's Korea

Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbosa
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